ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERAVDA

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1917

[*Price—1½as. or 2d.*]

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No. 137 OF 1917.

From

M. G. DUBAL, ESQUIRE, L.M.E.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Reformatory School;

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
Central Division, Poona.

Yeravda, 19th February 1917.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for the calendar year 1916.

Number in School.

2. (*a*) The year commenced with 116 boys, of whom 112 were in the Reformatory itself and 4 were employed outside on licenses under section 18 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act. Thirty-three boys were admitted in the course of the year. The number of boys discharged on expiration of their term of detention was 25, and of those discharged by order of Government for having attained the age of 18 years was 11 including one epileptic boy discharged. One boy was transferred to the Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda by order of Government, and two boys escaped. Thus at the close of the year the total number was 110, of whom 9 were serving out on license. The average daily number for the year under report was 104·4 against 109·7 for the preceding year. The decrease was due to a larger number of discharges than admissions.

(*b*) Of the 110 boys confined on the last day of the year, 14 were under twelve years of age, 26 were fourteen, 43 were sixteen, and the remaining 27 were either of or above sixteen years of age.

(*c*) Amongst these 110 boys, 53 (*i.e.* 48·2 per cent. as against 60·3 in the previous year) were other Hindus; 29 (*i.e.*, 26·4 per cent. against 20·7) were Mahomedans; 16 (*i.e.*, 14·5 per cent. against 9·5) belonged to the depressed classes; 7 (*i.e.*, 6·4 per cent. against 2·1 in the preceding year) were Brahmins and 5 (*i.e.*, 4·5 per cent. against 6·1) were Indian Christians. The percentage of other Hindus went down from 60·3 to 48·2 and that of Indian Christians from 6·1 to 4·5 but on the other hand there was an increase in the percentage of Brahmins, Mahomedans and depressed classes.

(*d*) Forty-one of the 110 boys spoke Marathi, 15 Gujarati, 24 Hindustani, 5 Sindhi, 17 Kanarese, 6 Telugu, 1 Persian and 1 English.

(*e*) One hundred and four out of the total of 110 boys belonged to British Territory and 6 to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Admissions.

3. (*a*) The total number of admissions was 33 against 24 of the last year. Of these 3 were 10 years old, 7 were 11 years old, 7 were 12, 7 were 13 and the rest 14 years old.

(*b*) Twenty-three of them were convicted of theft and 10 of house-breaking and theft. The maximum value of stolen property was Rs. 230. Among other amounts of less value were 1 of less than Rs. 100 but over Rs. 50, 22 of less than Rs. 50 but over Rs. 10, and the remaining 9 of Rs. 10 and under.

(*c*) Thirteen were ordered to be detained for three years, 10 for 4 years, 9 for 5 years and 1 for 7 years.

(*d*) The districts of Poona and Karáchi were our largest contributors, having sent up 7 each in the course of the year. The district of Sholápur came next, having sent up 5. Belgaum, Sátára, Deccan Hyderabad, West Khándesh and Kárwár contributed 2 each, and the districts of Dhárwár, Bijápur, Násik and the city of Bombay sent one each.

(*e*) One of the 33 had five previous convictions, 1 had three, 5 had two, 7 had one previous conviction and the remaining 19 were first offenders.

(*f*) As regards literary qualifications 5 had learnt upto Vernacular Standard IV, 1 upto Standard II, 1 could just read and write his vernacular and the remaining 26 were utterly illiterate.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. The conduct of the boys was satisfactory on the whole. The total number of offences was 28 and the total number of individuals concerned in them was 39. Amongst these 12 were of possessing prohibited articles (tobacco or bidis), 3 of petty assaults on comrades, 13 of breach of School rules, 3 of fighting with one another, 6 of damage to School and customer's property, 1 of disobedience, and 1 of attempting to escape. The punishments awarded were flogging in 5 cases, reduction from monitorship in two others, stoppage of daily marks or light caning on hand in 29 cases, one of penal diet and two were locked up separately.

Discharged Juveniles.

5 (*a*) Of the 36 juveniles discharged during the year, 12 had learnt agriculture and gardening, 13 carpentry, 5 smithy, 2 book-binding and type-setting and 3 painting and varnishing. One was not put on any trade as he was subject to epileptic fits. Twenty-six of these 36 having been discharged during the second half of the year, the reports regarding their occupation and character were not due at the end of the year, as reports of their career are obtained half yearly. Of the remaining 10, two are living with parents, one employed as a carpenter, one as a peon, one as a mill-hand, one a labourer, one as a painter, two remain untraced and one was reconvicted.

(*b*) Information regarding the after-career of the boys discharged in the three years preceding the year under report is given in the statement "Reformatory Schools—II" on page 7 of this Report. Out of the 139 juveniles discharged, 8 are employed in the trades learnt in the School, 7 are living with parents, 41 are following other trades such as employment in mills, docks, municipalities, others are working as engine-drivers, fitters, masons, goldsmiths, peons, warders and cart-drivers. Eight are engaged in military service, of whom 1 is a sepoy in the 110th Mahratta Regiment, one went to Basra and returned wounded, and the remaining six are employed as bearers in the Army, 3 died, 3 were reconvicted, 58 could not be traced, as they have left the place given in the addresses entered at the time of discharge, and the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the districts they belong to, cannot furnish any information regarding their occupation. Eleven have given no proper addresses; hence no reference could be made to the Deputy Inspectors.

Licensed Juveniles.

6. (*a*) The system of keeping a separate book for each boy for recording the employer's opinion regarding the conduct and work of the boy and the Superintendent's impressions regarding his health and treatment introduced two years back was continued with advantage. In 15 cases out of 17 the employers found the boys well behaved, obedient and hard-working and in 2 cases the boys could not satisfy their employers and their licenses were cancelled. It is satisfactory to note that no boy escaped from his employer during the year.

(*b*) The number of boys who were out on license at the beginning of the year was 4 and 13 new licenses were issued. Of these 6 were discharged on the expiration of their period, and 2 were returned as unsuitable. Thus the number remaining on license at the end of the year was 9, of whom 3 were employed as gardeners, 3 as factory boys, and the rest employed on the agricultural farm started by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijápur.

(*c*) The monitors of whom there were 7 on the last day of the year continued to do their work satisfactorily. They were sent on outdoor work by themselves, and were also detailed to supervise and keep order in the dormitories at night time till 10 o'clock. Six new assistant monitors were appointed as per resolution passed at the general meeting of the Board of visitors held in June last and they also gave full satisfaction.

Marks and Gratuity.

7. The average monthly number of boys who earned gratuity by good behaviour and diligence was 92 as against 99 of the preceding year; the total amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 253-3-6 against Rs. 289-2-6, the average earning per boy being Rs. 2-12-0.

Health and Sanitation.

8. The year under report was excellent in point of the health of the boys. The number of patients treated in the hospital was only 7 against 20 of last year. Out of these 7 cases 2 were of chicken-pox, one of a wound of the eye-ball, one of rheumatic fever, one of secondary anæmia, one of fractured femur and one of synovitis ankle. When an epidemic of small-pox broke out in Poona, the boys who had not been revaccinated were at once vaccinated. On the appearance of plague in Poona, Yeravda and all surrounding places, all the inmates, members of the staff and all members of their families were inoculated against plague, myself taking lead in the matter. Still unfortunately two cases occurred amongst my private servants who had been inoculated, and both the cases terminated fatally. During this period of anxiety we were much helped by Major W. S. J. Shaw, M.D., I. M. S., the Medical Officer who supervises the work of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of this Reformatory and I am grateful to that officer for his interest in all things affecting the boys' welfare. I am also grateful to you and to Mr. C. H. Brierley, the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Yeravda, for very kindly lending me tents for segregation purposes. The administering of quinine weekly as a prophylactic against malaria was continued with excellent results as there was not a single case of malaria throughout the year although the surrounding population suffered. It is pleasant to report that there was no death among the inmates this year.

Building and Accommodation.

9. In the 4 dormitories, and 4 old barracks that have been retained, accommodation is available for 175 boys in all at any one time. The new cookroom still remains to be completed.

Diet and Clothing.

10. Dress and diet continued to be the same as in the previous year.

Industries.

11. (*a*) No new industry was added to those that are being taught in the School. These are gardening, carpentry, smithy, painting and varnishing, and book-binding including type-setting. To provide sufficient work for the boys in these several departments outside work from the public is undertaken, and usually sufficient work in these industries is found for the learners. But during the year under report there being practically no work in the book-binding department, the Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I. C. S., very kindly arranged through Mr. E. E. Coombs, the Superintendent of Government Printing, for book-binding work to be sent from the Prison Press at Yeravda, and as a result we have got a continuous supply of such work. The total number of books bound during the year was 578, and at the time of writing this report 600 more were in hand. Similarly the total number of carriages repaired and done up was 46 and motor cars painted and varnished was 4. The number of miscellaneous articles such as chairs, tables, stools, teapoys, picture frames and folding furniture manufactured or repaired was 108. The gross value of all the articles was Rs. 2,423-4-0 against Rs. 2,014-4-6 of the preceding year. The amount expended on raw materials was Rs. 1,730-3-9 and after deducting Rs. 124-6-10 on account of

depreciation of plant the net profit amounts to Rs. 568-9-5 against Rs. 421-10-10 of the preceding year. The number of boys engaged in the different trades was 51, of whom 22 were learning carpentry, 11 smithy, 10 painting and varnishing and 8 book-binding and type-setting.

(*b*) The value of garden produce during the year was Rs. 543-1-1, of which produce to the value of Rs. 287-1-1 was supplied to the School for rations and the rest was sold to the public. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 182-10-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 360-7-1 on the profit side. The number of boys engaged on gardening was 50, of whom 24 were learning horticulture.

War work.

12. During the latter part of the year under report the School workshop undertook to prepare ammunition boxes for the Kirkee Ammunition Factory under orders from the Educational Inspector, C. D., who made the necessary arrangements with the factory authorities. Sixty-two such boxes were prepared by the end of the year and 50 more were in hand at the time of writing this Report. Similarly we prepared 785 poles for army flag signalling. Our work was approved by the Superintendent of the Ammunition Factory who writes :—" The boxes forwarded are well made, have a good finish and correct to dimensions."

Maintenance Charges.

13. The gross maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs. 19,592-9-2 against Rs. 19,794-7-11 for the previous year. The total profit realised during the year amounted to Rs. 929-0-6 and miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 13-15-3. Thus the net cost to Government for the upkeep of the Institution was Rs. 18,649-9-5 against Rs. 19,076-15-8 in the preceding year. The average cost per boy works out at Rs. 179 against Rs. 175.

Establishment.

14. The carpentry instructor Y. P. Badigar went on one year's leave on medical certificate and his place was filled up by a local man knowing carriage building. The Gujarati teacher resigned and a teacher from Panch Mahâls, deputed by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, was appointed to succeed him. Three peons resigned during the year as the pay is very low and there are no quarters for 6 peons.

Education.

15. (*a*) The revised course of manual training introduced in 1914 was continued during the year.

(*b*) The Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, inspected the School and the results of the examination were declared to be good. Out of 42 boys examined in Standards I to V 40, *i.e.* 95·2 per cent., passed in all the heads and in the infant class out of 49 boys 48 did well. The results of the Gujarati classes were good.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

(*c*) For the moral and religious instruction of the pupils, one hour every week is specially devoted to the reading of sermons or passages from Hindu and Mahomedan religious books, and the boys are also made to recite religious poetry every morning and evening. The Roman Catholic boys are sent to attend Divine Service held by the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Kirkee.

Physical Training and Recreation.

16. The usual games such as cricket, foot-ball and átyápátyá were kept up with great zeal and good spirit. Gymnastics and drill had their regular turns and walks and sight-seeing was allowed to the boys on important holidays and Sundays.

Visits and Inspection.

17. The monthly inspection meetings of the Committee of Visitors were regularly held each month according to the programme except in the month of July when there was no quorum. In addition to these regular visits there was the Annual General Meeting of all visitors held in the month of June when the late Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., the then Director of Public Instruction, presided, and the Annual Report of the School was considered and adopted. The Honourable Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, also paid a visit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. G. DUBAL,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—I.

Number in the School in 1916.

Schools	1
Pupils.	
Number on the first day of the year	116
Admitted during the year	33
Recaptured during the year	....
Discharged during the year	36
Escaped during the year	2
Transferred during the year	1
Reconvicted during the year	....
Number on the last day of the year	110
Education on admission.	
Able to read	7
Illiterate	26
Religion.	
Hindus	76
Mahomedans	29
Christians	5
Instruction.	
Taught agriculture	56
Taught other industries	54

	Rs.	a.	p.
Net expenditure	18,649	9	5

M. G. DUBAL,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

19th February 1917.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during the three years preceding the year of report.

1	Total number discharged in the three years	139
2	Number discharged who were taught agriculture	52
3	Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	3
4	Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts	87
5	Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts	5
6	Occupied in industries not taught them in the School	49
7	Unemployed or with friends	7
8	Reconvicted	3
9	Died	3
10	Untraceable	69

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